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SWIFTEST OF OCEAN LINERS.

THE CAMPANIA BREAKS THE RECORDS TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FROM SANDY HOOK TO QUEENSTOWN IN 5 DAYS. 17 HOURS AND 27 MINUTES-HER PAS-SENGERS LANDED AT LIVERPOOL

AT 10 P. M.-HIGH SPEED

IN THE TRISH SEA. Liverpool, May 12.-The new Cunard Line steamship Campania, Captain Hains, which sailed from New-York for Liverpool on May 6, arrived at Queenstown at half-past 9 o'clock this morning, having made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in five days, seventeen hours and twenty-seven minutes, the quickest passage eastward yet made by any steamer. The Campania's passengers cheered enthusiastically upon coming into the harbor, and the crew were jubilant over | drawn

The Campania landed her passengers here at 10 e'clock to-night, and thus again beat all previous records. She steamed from Queenstown to Liverpoel in ten hours and three minutes, or at the rate of 22.48 knots an hour. The officers of the Campania cannot say enough in praise of her engines and her seagoing qualities. The Cunard Company is receiving many telegrams of con-gratulation. The office of the company has been gratulation. The office of the company has been througed with an excited crowd of people betting whether the passengers of the tampania would be landed in Liverpool before or after the landing at Southampton of the passengers on the

The Campania has practically broken all records and is the lastest steamship affort. Yesterday she ended a voyage on which she broke the records for of knots made in a single-day. If she had made the same time on her westward passage she would have knots in a single day. The first news of the arrival of the Campania at Queenstown was received early sterday morning by Vernon H. Brown, the New-York agent of the Cunard Company. Mr. Brown immediately sent back the cable message, "All hall! Brown & Co. were thronged vesterday by friends of the Canard Company, who came to offer their con-

The big Cunarder and the American Line steamer Faris left New-York last Saturday. The Paris started stream at 9:30 a. m. The time of ocean races is reckened from Sandy Hook Lightship. The Paris passed the lightship at 10:58 a. m. and the 11:13 a. m. The Paris sighted from Fire Island at 12:56 p. m. and the Campatca soon began to do effective work, and 109 nilles from Pire Island the big Cumarder left the Paris The Campania passed Brow Head at 7 a. m. vesterday, and arrived at Queenstown at bests the record held by the American Line steamer New-York, which was 5 days, 19 hours and 490, 474, 517, 493 and 384 knots, the total distance covered being 2.868 knots. This was oven the witter The record of the New-York was made in August, 1802, upon a track of 2,814 knots. Travelling over the track of the New-York the Campania of the Camparia worked smoothly, weather was fine and the water was fairly smooth The average speed of the Campania was 21 knots an which smashes all records for eastward passages. The New-York's record is 20.11 knots an hour and the Fuerst Bismarck made a record of 20.8 kmots.

The most remarkable feature of the Campania' hours and 3 minutes. On that day her average speed was over 22 knots an hour. The best previous record was made by the Paris, which made 530 knots on a western passage in a nautical day of under the same conditions. The record for the west-ward passage, which is still held by the Paris, was made in 5 days, 14 hours and 24 minutes, over a course of 2.782 knets. Had the Campania gone over the course of the Paris at the rate she went east-

the course of the Paris at the rate she went eastward she would have made the trip in 5 days, 13 hours and 22 minutes. When the Campania returns in New-York her owners confidently expect that she will break the record for the Western trip and dechrone the Paris as the queen of the seas.

As usual, the agents of the Campania and Paris caplained at great length that there was no race. Vernon H. Brown said yesterday that the capitals of the Campania had orders not to crowd the engines of the big Cunarder. Capitaln Hains is a cautious man, and probably he did not attempt to make a record, but as near as can be learned there was no sheet anchor astern of the big Cunarder.

The Campania is the largest steamship affoat. She is only 60 feet shorter than the Great Fastern. Her length is 620 feet, her beam 65 feet 3 inches and her displacement about 18,000 tons. She has we sets of triple expanding earlies, and each

and her depth 43 feet. Her gross tomage is 12,500 has and her displacement about 18,000 tons. She has two sets of triple expands engines, and each set is capable of indicating from 14,000 to 15,000 borse power. Each set has five inverted cyclinders, two high-pressure, one intermediate and two low-

T. W. RUSSELL INSULTED IN THE COMMONS. DENIALS FROM TWO IEISH MEMBERS ACCUSED OF HAVING ASKED HIM AN OFFEN-SIVE QUESTION.

London, May 12 .- The House of Commons, sitting as a Committee of the Whole on the Home Rule bill, to-day resumed the debate on the motion made yesterday by George Bartley (Conservative), member for North Islington, to strike out the first clause of the measure a motion which practically means to reject the whole bill. The debate was marked by several scenes of excitement, the most prominent of which occurred while T. W. Russell, who represents the south division of Tyrone, had the floor. Mr. Russell, who, though a Liberal, is opposed to Home Rule for Ireland, was protesting against Ulster being coerced into acquiescing in the establishment of an Irish Parliament, when a voice was heard asking: "What the devil are you talking about ?"

Mr. Russell at once stopped his protest, and ac John MacNelli (Anti-Parnellite), who sits for

South Donegal, of having asked the objectionable Mr. MacNetil made an emphatic denial, and insisted

that Mr. Russell apologize for accusing him. Viscount Cranborne (Conservative) declared that be had heard Mr. MacNeill utter the words attributed

to him by Mr. Russell. William Macariney (Conservative), who represents the south division of Antrim, said that it was Thomas

Sexton who had asked the question. Mr. Sexton denied this statement and added that be had not uttered a word.

A general squabble seemed imminent, and Sir William Verson Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, appealed to the House to preserve order. shequer, appealed to the House to preserve order. The chairman then intervened, saying that order must be observed. He added that such remarks as he one which some member had just made were most die sincerely hoped that every member would assist he chair in keeping order under the difficult circumstances attending the sessions of the committee. The chairman's remarks were greeted with cheers, ind the committee good-naturedly proceeded to take two on Mr. Bartley's motion, which was defeated, 500 members voting against it and 267 voting in its 4 vor.

PAILURES ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. London, May 12.- The completion of the account absorbs the attention of Jobbers and brokers at the Stock Exchange. Thus far in the course of settlement even small brokers have failed. A better feeling pre-

Valle in the market for American failway securities More failures are expected to take place on the Stock Exchange to-morrow, owing to the default of Greek speculator, who is said to have liabilities of \$250,000. Altibugh he had only a modest capital, this speculator had \$100,000 open for a rise in Fortuguese securities and £50,000 more in Greek securities. Several crippled firms have been helped over the settlement, which passed off as well as could be expected, considering the heaviness of the speculative accounts open.

A MEISSONIER SOLD FOR 272,000 FRANCS. Paris. May 12.-The sale to-day of paintings from the studio of the late Jean Louis Melssonier, the ous painter, was attended by a large number of Meissonier's painting "Le Graveur a L'Eau Porte" ("The Etcher"), which he tad always re-fused to sell, was purchased by M. Leccue, an art scaler of Paris, for 272,000 france.

THE CASE WAS RESTATED.

MR. PHELPS'S REPLY TO SIR CHARLES RUS-SELL BEFORE BEHRING SEA COURT.

AN ACRID DISCUSSION OVER THE FORGERIES IN THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN CASE-THE SEIZURE OF SEALING VESSELS-THE

DISAGREEMENT OF THURSDAY.

Paris, May 12.-Sir Charles Russell continued his Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration to-day. He referred to the forged interpolations in the American case as originally presented, and argued that, when the forgeries had been extracted from the case, nothing remained of the rights alleged to have been derived from Russia.

John W. Foster, American Agent, explained that the American case had been prepared. As soon as the forgery was discovered, the documents were with-

Sir Charles Russell replied that, while the documents had been withdrawn, the formal case depending the documents had not been materially changed. E. J. Phelps, of American counsel, retorted that American case had been restated in the counter-

The discussion of this point was of an acrid character, the proceedings, since Sir Charles Russell began, having been characterized by more heat and temper than at any previous time since the opening

Sir Charles discussed the rights of Russia in Behring Sea under the treaties between Russia and the United States, and between Great Britain Russia, and contended that those treaties recognized analysis of the American statutes relating to Behring Sea, and argued that they were territorial in their

Sir Charles Russell contended to-day that the nerican statutes were not intended originally to treat the Behring Sea as more clausum, but the of the American Government. In proof of this assertion he cited the copy of a brief for the United States, in which the doctrine of mare clausum was the only one relied on by their counsel.

Mr. Phelps-We dispute the authenticity of that Sir Charles Russell-I am prepared forthwith to submit proof of its authenticity. If the correctness of the copy was really questioned, why was not the

original produced long since? Continuing his argument, Sir Charles said that the sat as a municipal court interpreting American law, not as a prize court administering international law. This proved, beyond dispute, that the seizures were made on the ground that the whole Behring Sea was portion of United States territory, and not on the ground of those novel principles of international law of the arbitration. In conclusion, Sir Charles demanded that the Tribunal pronounce Hiegal the seizures

nade by the United States in Behring Sea. Senator Morgan-If the selzures can be justified on other principles than those advanced at the hear ing of a case, is it not open to the United States to

Sir Charles Russell-No. The United States selzed ships on certain grounds. The judge punished the men in accordance therewith. A great Nation can not shift and change her position. Moreover, the reasons now advanced, even if admitted, do not justily the fining and imprisoning of sailors.

the success of the arbitration was based upon a Gifference of opinion between the American and representatives as to the liability of the United States for seizures made in Belging Sea, in on the question of jurisdiction. The heat exhibited by Lord Hannen, one of the British arbitrators, is considered an indication that Great British anticipates a favorable decision on the issue of jurisdiction. and is anxicus to mulet the United States as heavily as possible in a pecuniary way. It was Sir Charles Russell who brought out, through an allusion in his argument, this purpose of the British Government Sir Charles referred to the powers of the Tribunal of Arbitration to regard to causing to be indemnified those who had been at a loss through the assertion declared by the Tribunal to have no foundation.

Lord Hannen, one of the British Arbitrators psked whether, if the Tribunal should pronounce judgment on the facts of the seizures, and should settle the names and nationalitie and also the ownership of the vessels seized, and should at the same time decide separately on the general question to the effect that the United States had not the right of furisdiction claimed by it, it would not necessarily follow that the United States

Mr. Phelps answered that he would give no guarantees in behalf of the Government of the United The treaty stated that the arbitrators must carefully settle the facts of the seizures. The further questions of liability and the amount of damage ust be settled by negotiations between the two

must be settled by negotiations between the two Governments. The arbitrators had no right to fix the liability personally. Mr. Phelps added that he did not doubt that, if the question as to the right of jurisdiction should be decided against the United States, the United States would accord damages. Lord Hannen, warmly—Then the whole arbitration is useless.

Senator Morgan, United States Arbitrator—It would be impossible even for the President of the United States to give guarantees regarding the result of future negotiations, as when such negotiations are completed they must be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the Senate in their favor.

This terminated the incident, which evidently left a deep impression on all concerned in the case, and was followed to-day by more interchanges of a rather nerimonious character.

NORWEGIAN DEFIANCE OF KING OSCAR

THE RADICAL DEPUTIES WANT THE EMBLEM OF UNION WITH SWEDEN ELIMINATED FROM THEIR FLAG.

Christiania, May 12.-As a sign of defiance to King Oscar and to those who are advising him to coerce the Norwegians by force of arms, the Radicals in the Norwegian Storthing have introduced a bill in that providing that the emblem of the union of Sweden and Norway shall be eliminated from the Nor

There was no Norweglan flag when the Scandl navian Union was fermed in 1814. Norway, which then belonged to Denmark, and had no autonomy, was ceded to sweden, as a subject province, a humiliat ing proceeding against which Norwegians protested. had their national pride, and soon, by armed received in the Union upon a faoting of equality, and not as the subjects of the Swedish Kingdom. Oscar I, on his advent to the Scandinavian throne, gave Norway her present flag as an emblem of her nation ality. The Radicals of the Christianta Storthing, who are in a majority in that body, seem disposed to erase from that flag the signs indicating that Norway is one of the two members of the Scandinavian Union It is not known how many of the Radical Deputie have combined to introduce the bill, and whether or not they will be supported by the party at large, since a rupture has already occurred in that party, the more moderate portion of which is not yet pre-

pared for an absolute separation from Sweden. The friends of the Scandinavian people must regret the animosity which prevails among the extremists in Norway, as well as in sweden, where some politicians foolishly threatened in the Stockholm Rig-dag to rocree the Norwegians by force of arms to remain in the Union, which is the bulwark of the independence and the prosperity of the two Nations of Scandinavia. It is to be koped that better counsels will prevail at Stockholm, as well as at Christiania, and that the Norwegian Radicals will remember that, simply through Parlamentary pressure, they have obtained many privileges from sweden, much more important than the separate Consular service, which is the cause of the present trouble. Among other things, they secured ministerial responsibility and the abrogation of the General Lieutenancy, incoming their present requests the Norwegian Radicals would surely secure a separate Convention of a present requests the Norwegian Radicals would surely secure a separate Consular sorvice, and the privilege of having one of their nationality acting alternately with a Swede, as Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Scandinavian Union.

FUNERAL OF ADMIRAL GOMEZ Y LONG.

Havana, May 12.-The funeral of Admiral Gomez Lono, who commanded the Spanish vessels of wat the recent naval review in New-York Harbor, was held here to-day. The illness which resulted in death was due to exposure in the rainstorm on day of the review.

SHOUTING FOR A REPUBLIC.

DEPUTIES WITHDRAW FROM THE CORTES.

THE ELECTION BILL RUSHED THROUGH DURING A REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE-THOUSANDS

MARCH THE STREETS OF MADRID CRY-ING " LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!" Madrid, May 12.-The counter-motion of the Republicans in the Cortes against leaving to the

Government a free hand in the matter of the municipal election was rejected shortly after 8 o'clock to-night by a vote of 126 to 21. The Republican Deputies retired for a few minutes to the lobbies to confer, leaving two men to watch the Government. Almost immediately after their departure the men on watch summoned them back in all haste. It was too late, however. original bill postponing the date of the election had already been rushed through the House by the Ministers.

The Republican members withdrew at once from the building. As they appeared in a body in the street they were chered repeatedly by the thickening crowd. The news spread like magic, and before the Deputies reached the Republican Club thousands were marching behind them shouting "Long live the Republic!" The balconies near the Republican Club were thronged with men and women who answered the cheers of those below as the Deputies passed.

The club was filled with representative Repub licans, who at once gathered in conference to de eide upon their future line of action. Mear time some 10,000 men and women had assembled about 200 yards from the Parliamentary build ing, and were cheering for the republic. police ordered them to disperse, but they refused to do so. The police charged and were repulsed. Three companies of reinforcements were summor All charged with drawn sabres, divided the mob and scattered the groups through the side At 9:15, when the Certes adjourned most of the people had been driven off, and the Ministerialists were in no danger of being m

At 11:30 o'clock the streets near the middle of the city are still crowded. The Republican Club is surrounded by thousands of cheering men and women. The Republican Deputies are said to contemplate resigning in a body from the Cortes The Government is taking all precautions to pro tect the public buildings. The courtyard of the Home Office is filled with mounted gendarmes The other offices have been similarly garrisoned he Government is taking steps to prevent iblication of Republican manifestoes in ty. Orders have been sent to the authoritie all towns in the provinces to prevent the publica-tion and circulation of Republican appeals to the

people.
The Cortes had been fifty hours in continuous sitting. Members and Ministers were exhausted Many slept haif the time and were groused by

Many slept haff the time and were aroused by their colleagues only when a vote was taken.

A Ministerial crisis is imminent. Those most favorable to the Cabinet admit that at least Schor Gonzalez, Minister of the Interior, and Senor Rios, Minister of Justice, will resign.

A large can with a lighted fuse attached was found in a street near the parliamentary building early this morning. The nature of its contents is not known. Threst dynamite cattridges were exploded in Barcelona late last night. Half the city was alarmed by the shocks. Several arrests were made.

THE INPANTA FULALIE III.

A POSSIBILITY THAT SHE MAY BE UNABLE T ATTEND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Madrid, May 12 .- Disquieting news concerni Infanta Eulalie's health has been received from Havana. The Queen Regent has company ed Preto obtain more details as to her physica condition, and is said to feel that the proposed The Infanta has been far from well for several years. At Court the opinion is that the Infanta may be unable to attend the World's Patr. and the hope is expressed that she will return directly to Spain from Havana.

husband, Prince Antoine d'Orleans, yesterday visited the Casa Beneficencia, where they laid the cornerstone of a building to be devoted to the benefit of the working people. At a later hour they attended a builtight, reaching it just at the mome brated matador Cheche was killing the third bull. The Infanta gave Checke one of her rings in token of her their other functions of yesterday the Infanta and her husband visited the Sagrado Comzon College, whose directress, Madre Tur, was formerly a teacher of the In the evening they attended a ball at th villa of Count Fertandina. The solourn of the royal guests is a continuous round of ovations, their affable manners having apparently secured them the affection and respect of the whole community.

KAISED TO OPEN THE NEW REICHSTAG.

CRATS-CONSERVATIVES' MANUFESTO. Berlin, May 12.-Emperor William has declared hi Government is discussing now the expediency of pri posing a tobacco monopoly as a means of raising postponed the excursion which he proposed to take along the Norwegian coast to the North Cape.

The Social Democrats are conducting an aggressiv campaign. In Berlin they hold six meetings this evening. Among their nominees are William Lieb-Vogtherr. The Conservatives have named for re-election Freiherr von Manteuffel and Pastor Stoecker the Anti-Semites, Foerster and Pickenbach. Democrats have nominated Krneger; the Clericals, von Kehler. Some surprise has been caused by the fact that the Anti-Semite electors of Arnswalde have again ominated Rector Ahlwardt, the notorious "Jew batter," who is now undergoing imprisonment for

It is reported this evening that Fretherr von Huene Count Ballestrem, Dr. Porsch, Count von Harbuval and Chamare, Count Matu-chka von Toppolezan, Count Adelmann von Adelmannsfelden, Baron Belizenstel other Clerical Deputies who favored the Army bill will not seek re-election. Their defection has caused seri ous trouble in the party. To this trouble is attribut able the delay in the Issning of the Clerical election

The Conservatives have published their election manifesto. It savors in almost every line of agrarianism. While protection and bimetalism are avowed boldly as foremost party principles which must alliance, no unequivocal word is spoken concerning the Army bill. In fact, anything that could be strued as definite approval of the measure is care fully avoided. The munifesto bin's at the desirability of a large Bourse tax, which would fall mes heavily upon Hebrew speculators. The anti-Semiti sentiment of the party is not especially conspicuous n the manifesto, but a speciously worded paragraph says that the "profession of Christianity must be adequately impressed upon the life of the people, and the action of the legislative bodies and the adminis-

tration of justice.

Prince lismarck and Ludwig Bamberger have clined to be cardidates in the general election. I gives his advanced age as his reason for retiring.

DR. M'GLYNN EXPECTED AT THE VATICAN Rome, May 12.-The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn who was recently restored to his priestly function by Monsignor Satolli, is expected daily at Rome He has already asked for an audience with the Pope The newspaper "Sera" says that Dr. McGlynn doc not intend to reputiate his well-known views on doc trinal subjects, being assured of powerful suppor at the Vatican.

The Roman Catholic Elshop of Cheyenne, Wyo. ans been transferred to the see of st. Joseph. The coming Consistory will establish be held in the first week in June, and probably five new Car-dinals will be named.

HAD LOST 2,000,000 ROUGLES IN GAMELING. Moscow, May 12.- Prince Alexandroff, a lientenant in the Russian Army, purposely took an overdese of potson in this city last night and died soon after-ward. He had lost 2,000,000 rubles in gambling. WELKS'S ARREST DESIRED.

TRUST FUNDS IN HIS CARE MISSING.

HE IS THOUGHT TO BE IN CANADA-HE OWES ABOUT A MILLION.

Francis H. Weeks, the lawyer, who was the president, secretary and treasurer of the West Superior Land and Improvement Company; the head of the West Superior Steel Company, the West Superior Woollen Company and the trustee of several estates, is wanted badly by a number of people. He has not been seen since the day he made a personal assignment to R. W. G. Welling, the lawyer, of No. 2 Wall-st., and was deposed from the various positions that he held in connection with the Land and Improvement Company. It was said yesterday that he was in Cuba, but some who pretended to know best where he was declared that he was in Canada. A Wall Street man who has been in correspondence with him is reported as receiving a letter from him dated a few days ago at Plattsburg. This would indicate that he was on his way to Canada. It is probable that if Mr. Weeks were within the jurisdiction of the United States, and not hidden, e would now be under arrest for misappropriating the funds of the West Superior Land and Improve ment Company, and of at least one estate of which he was the trustee. District-Attorney Nicoll announced last night that he expected formal complaint against Weeks soon.

Mr. Weeks made a personal assignment on Monday, May 1. The assignment came at the ime when the new directors of the Land and Improvement Company were holding a meeting to renove him from the three offices that he held, and also to secure possession of the books of the company. It was three years since the stockholders had seen a statement of the company's affairs, and they had begun to suspect that all was not right Previous to the time when Weeks scared control of the majority of the stock, which he had through the stock held by himself and his friends, the stockholders received dividends from the company. These ceased, however, soon after Weeks and his friends began to manage things.

To get them out of the way and turn the affairs of the company over to others required an amend ment to the act of incorporation. The company was chartered under the laws of New-Jersey. act of incorporation provided for five directors only. Mr. Weeks controlled the Board of Directors and had himself elected to the three offices he held. William Nelson Cromwell, of the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, was employed by the stockholders to relieve the company of the head of it. To do this it was here sary that a majority of the directors should vote to throw Weeks out. Mr. Croinwell went to Trenton and secured an amendment to the incorporating act increasing the number of directors from five to eleven.

At the meeting of the stockholders held or May 1 an entirely new Board of Directors was chosen. The board immediately met and selected a new set of officers to take the places that Weeks had filled. Then an examination of the books of the West Superior Land and Improvement Company was begun. It was conducted in the office of S. E. Kilner, one of the new directors, in the Equitable Building. The examination had not gone far when it was found that Weeks was behind in his personal accounts with the company to the sum of \$150,000. A little further along it was discovered that as president, secretary and treasurer of the West Superior Land and Improve ment Company he had loaned to the Superior Iron and Steel Company \$400,000. securities or collateral of any sort could be found

on which this large loan had been made. Mr. Cromwell, the attorney, did not wait for any further disclosure, but took the first train for | dynamite. Superior Iron and Steel Company. The attachments cover the amount of Weeks's obligations to the Land and Improvement Company, the funds of which he is now charged with having misapplied. These two amounts make a total of \$550, 000 that he is known to have taken without the authority of the company. It is not expected that there will be a total loss, unless it is found that he owes heavily on the properties which he owns in West Superior. His interests there have been reported as being worth from \$600,000 to

Mr. Cromwell returned from Wisconsin late or Thursday night. Yesterday it was difficult to get anything from him for publication in relation to his trip, beyond the statement that as the attorney for the company he had found it to be absolutely necessary to take out the attachments. When Mr. Cromwell was asked it criminal proceedings would be brought against Weeks, he hesitated before replying, and then he merely said that it was a question that he could not answer. It is known, however, that the present director of the West Superior Land and Improvement Company look upon the taking of the funds of the company, and the using of them himself, or loaning them to another company, as nothing short of embezzlement. They will insist upon the indictment and prosecution of Weeks on this ground in

ase he can be captured. The first legal proceedings against Weeks began vesterday, but they were of a civil nature only. They were brought in the Supreme Court to have him removed as the trustee of one of the estates that he has been managing. Upon the petition of Mrs. Cecile B. Griffiths, Justice Patterson, in the Supreme Court removed him from hi position as trustee of the estate of John Jacob Astor Pristed. Weeks is charged with having embezzled \$79,000 from this estate. Mr. Bristed died in 1882, and by his will directed that threesevenths of the residue of his estate should be held in trust for Mrs. Griffiths, the principal to go to her issue at her death. William Ellery Sedgwick and Weeks were appointed executors and trustees under the will. Mr. Sedgwick died and Weeks was left sole trustee. The share of Mrs. Griffith amounted to \$325,000, and Weeks was to pay her the income regularly. But Weeks had everything his own way, and Mrs. Griffiths says that as she trusted him and did not know much about business affairs she took what he gave her and teet of logs, worth \$100,000 and owned by believed it to be all there was for her. About Saginaw Valley men, out but Georgian Bay. It April 28. Weeks suddenly disappeared, and she was an ice jam that carried the logs before it, but has not seen him since that time. Mrs. Griffiths tays that she does not know exactly how much of counts the company was tri-kly engaged in stringing the estate Weeks has taken, as she is ignorant of the exact income from it, but she is sure that he must have taken at least \$54,000.

Not satisfied with retaining this much of her money, Weeks, Mrs. Griffiths declares, on October 5, 1891, represented to her that she was indebted to him in the sum of \$16,000. He sent her a ber 1, 1892, and paid the sum to him.

The attachment was secured by Mr. Beaman, of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman. It is also believed that Weeks has made way with the whole of the trust estate, amounting, as before said, to \$325,000.

said, to \$323,000.

In addition to this affidavit was one by Mr. Beaman in which he said that he and others representing other estates of which Weeks was trustee examined with R. W. G. Welling and his attorney, Charles W. Gould, the securities and papers which Weeks turned over to Welling when he made the assignment, but from them he record could be found of any accounts that he had for the trust estates. Outside of the Bristei estate Weeks was the trustee for other estates, the total

the trust estates. Outside of the Briste, estate Weeks was the trustes for other estates, the total value of which will foot up to over \$500,000.

Stearns & Curtis, the attorneys at No. 5s Williamst., jointly with the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, are looking after the interests of the beneficiaries under the will of Mr. Bristel. This firm is acting for Grenville Kane, William C. Kane, Henry B. Kane and Mrs. Meta C. Cruger.

For these heirs Weeks received as trustee \$313,-670. In his assignment to Mr. Welling, one of the members of the law firm said yesterday, Weeks accounted for the receipts of the entire amount of the estate, but he accounted only for the expenditure of \$60,000. The attorney said that he embezzled from these beneficiaries alone about \$250,000.

The attorneys who have been interested in finding Weeks have been looking for him ever sines. The Tribune announced his flight on May 3. They have watched his house in East Twenty-fourth-st., and also at Cold Spring, L. I., for some trace of him. Both houses have been closed, and no one except a servant has occupied either of them. They have thought that their keeping the affair quiet would impel Weeks to return so that he could be taken, but he evidently has suspected all along that they were watching for him, and he has shrewdly kept out of their way. It is supposed that he first went to Cuba, for a letter was received from him by Henry W. De Forest, his former law partner, bearing a Cuban postmark. The revolution there may have driven him away, and he returned here and quietly made his way to Canada. These are the suppositions of those who have been trying to find him.

R. W. G. Welling, Weeks's assignee, apparently is just as much in the dark regarding his hiding place as any one else. Mr. Welling did his best yesterday to avoid reporters by keeping away from his office. He spent most of the day with Mr. De Forest. A reporter saw him late in the afternoon.

"Do you know where Mr. Weeks is?" he was The attorneys who have been interested in find-

afternoon.
"Do you know where Mr. Weeks is?" he

"No: I do not. I have not seen him, and I have made no effort to see him."
"Do you know who any of the creditors are?"
"Yes: I know some of them, but I do not think it would be fair to them to publish their names. I am in the densest ignorance about this entire matter. The lawyers who are interested in it know a hundred times more than I do about the entire matter."

Mr. Beaman, of the firm of Evarts, Choate &

Mr. Beaman, of the firm of Evarts, Choate & Canada. It was thought that he might be going to see Weeks and try to get from him some explanation of what became of his client's money. It was denied at the office of the law firm that this was the cause of Mr. Beaman's trip to Canada. It was said that he had gone there merely to see about an estate the affairs of which he is interested in.

when Weeks failed it was estimated that he owed about \$500,900, but it was supposed that he had property that would more than cover this. Now it is said that his indebtedness will amount to over \$1,000,000.

WEEKS'S TRANSACTIONS AT WEST SUPERIOR. St. Paul, Minn., May 12 (Special),-The announce-

ment that Francis II. Weeks, the president of the Land and River Improvement Company, had absconded with several hundred thousand dollars, caused little surprise at West Superior, Wis. company loaned to the steel works, of which he was treasurer, \$375,000 without the knowledge of the other directors, taking steel company notes unsecured. This transaction led to a call for his resignation and the investigation of the books. The land company attachments against the steel works fully cover this

admitted that he was not supprised at the news from New-York. "I knew there was something wrong." He thinks, however, that Weeks in Canada and will appear when he is wanted. Another land company official admitted that a \$20,000 shortage was shown by the land company's books. This \$20,000, it is claimed, will be made good, and there was no need that Weeks should leave the country

Cairo, Ill., May 2 .- At 10 o'clock last night, as the Railroad stopped at Laketon, Ky., to take water, two masked men approached the engine. Covering the them to get off the engine and go with them to the express car, where they commanded the express men sengers, S. H. Ray and H. C. Peatson, to open the door of the express car. This the messengers refused to do and began hiding the contents of the safe and valuables. The messengers were informed that if they Wisconsin. On reaching West Superior, he filed of dynamite went off, blowing a hole in the side of the not being hurt, the messengers opened the door and the robbers secured everything that was left in the safe and then escaped in the woods. The amount stolen is not over \$1.000.

A TORNADO SIX RODS WIDE.

miles east of this village at 2 o'clock this morning. first struck the barns and outbuildings of Louis Dryer, completely destroying them. The storm next -truck the premises of William Thompson and William trouble is anticipated. The smaller banks are not Placeway, half a mile further east, destroying all their farm buildings, orchards, windmills, etc. All the of the situation, and they say that even should there be one or two more failures among those members of both families were injured, but it is said that none is seriously burt. Many horses and cattle were killed. One mile east from Placeway's farm, the use and outbuildings of John Fitch were wrecked. The family, consisting of seven persons, were all it jured, but none seriously. A stone anchor to a wind-mill, weighing one ton, was carried three rods and wreckage from buildings was carried over a mile. The width of the formado was about six rods.

A RUSH TO SHIP WHEAT FROM DULUTH.

St. Paul, Minn., May 12 (Special).-There is lively race against time at the various grain elevators and coal docks at Duluth. All charters of vessels to carry wheat to Buffalo have been made on the basts of getting the load before May 15, for on that day there begins a half-cent storage charge on every navigation only opened on the 9th, there have already been shipped 1,100,000 bushels of wheat and flax, while eleven large steamers of an average capacity of not far from 75,000 bushels each are loading to-day. On Monday there was in stock at Dainth 17,510,000 bushels of wheat, the greatest quantity ever accumulated in one market.

A RESPITE FOR FITZHUM, THE MURDERER

Albany, May 12.-Governor Flower to-day granted respite in the case of John Fitzhum until was to have been executed in Auburn Prison this stay of execution until the hearing and decision of a motion for a new trial, and the respite has granted at the request of the District-Attorney of Erie County, in order to avoid the necessity for a resentence to case the motion is decided adversely to the de-

BURSTING OF A BIG LOG BOOM

Saginaw, Mich., May 12 - Word was received here yesterday that the main boom of the Spanish River Boom Company gave way Tuesday, letting ten million the tugs got to work immediately, and at list ac take beens between the islands that lie close to-gether below the mouth of the river.

Elmira, N. Y., May 12 .- In the Supreme Court here to day Mrs. Mary White, of New-York City, widow of the Rev. Wellington J. White, who was killed by being struck by an Eric train at a grade crossing in written statement to that effect. Believing him this city, was awarded a verdict of \$5,000 damages again she sold a house which she owned, on Octo- for the death of her husband. A little daughter, a nurse girl and a neighbor's daughter were also killed at the same time and suits have been begun to recover damages in each of these cases.

Aubuen, N. Y., May 12-Professors Hopkins and Huntington have resigned from the faculty of Anburn Theological Seminary and will become pro-fessors emeritus, receiving for life half their present schary. They are nearly eighty years old. Professor Hopkins has served the seminary forty six years, and Professor Huntington talety eight years.

A GOVERNMENT CONTRACTOR INDICTED.

Cheyenne, Wyo., May 12.-The United States Grand dury last night returned twelve indictments against Robert Foote, of Buffalo. The charges are heavy fraud in connection with Government grain contracts. Foote is a man of extensive means, a pioneer and a prominent politician. He is at large on his own recognizance.

MANY MORE BANKS CLOSE.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

DRAGGED DOWN BY THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF THE CHICAGO BANK BE SUMING BUSINESS-HOW DWIGGINS

AND STARBUCK OPERATED.

Chicago, May 12.-There were no more bank hallures here to-day and the atmosphere is a little clearer in the city according to prominent bank. country banks, all connections in some way of the Columbia National of this city, to cause some wonder as to how far-reaching in its effects that fallure may According to the dispatches a dozen or more

result of the failure of the Columbia. The prospect of the Columbia National Bank be Zinari Dwiggins and his combination is so inex-tricably mixed with the affairs of the bank that

it will take much work to effect a disentanglement. Dwiggins and J. M. Starbuck branched out upon nent of a chain of country banks. A partial list of the institutions with which they are connected shows six in Indiana, six in Illinois, two in Michigan, four in Chio and two or three in Wisconsin. In the course of time the Columbia National became loaded with a mass of country bank stock for which it had no special use, and upon which it was not earning as much money as it should. Then the United Loan and Trust Company was incorporated under the laws of Indiana, with Zimri Dwiggins as presdent. Its prospectus represented that upon the basis of country bank stocks yiel ing 8, 10 and 12 per cent dividends, 5 and 6 per cent debenture bo would be issued, the security in every case being worth at least 33 per cent more than the face value

The United States Lean and Trust Company guaranteod the payment of principal and interest. matter was vigorously exploited, and inquiry at the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank to-day revealed the fact that \$250,000 of the United States Loan and Trust Company's debentures had been registered there. In this connection it should be understood that the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank has nothing whatever to do with the company, except to take for the debenture bonds and to register such bonds. Just what form the arrangement took as between Columbia and the trust company has not been made plain. It is certain that the Columbia securities found their way into the possession of the called trust company, and it is to be presumed that the proceeds found their way back into the Columbia's cash box, but the exact method of procedure is yet to be ascertained. The trust concern will in all probability turn up as one of the Trust Company has no rating at the commercial agencies. Other facts are also coming to light, going to show that the Columbia Bank was interested either directly or indirectly in many outside business enterprises. One of the largest of these, which was in the nature of a World's Fair speculation, was the famous Mecca Hetel at Thirty-first and State sts. This enormous structure, three stories in height and occupying a solid block, was built on money furnished to a great extent by Dwiggins, Starbuck & Co., financial directors of the defunct Dwiggins and Starbuck were both directors of the Mecca corporation until a short time ago, when they allege that they withdrew. Dwigait rnoon, but would say very little.

When Bank Examiner Sturges was asked if the Government would institute proceedings against the bificers of the bank, he said: "I don't know. I can't tell what the Government will do

"Have you not discovered irr gularities?" "I won't answer that."

"I will say this much: The affairs of the Columbia are in such bad shape that D. A. Cook, the State Bank Examiner, who is in charge there,

were scattered indications all along the bankers' streets of a feeble but waning excitement. While there was nothing at all like a run on any of the banks, savings depositors appeared to be uneasy. Many workingmen left off employment to-day and were early at the banks to draw out their savfinchney, Mich., May 12.-A tornado passed two ings. But the bankers anticipated this, and there was no show of uneasiness and no diminution of confidence on the part of the great body of depositors. Every Clearing House bank is said to be abundantly supplied with funds, and no further

> The depositors in the Exposition branch of the Chemical National Pank, who live outside of Chicago, received notice to-day that the amounts due them would be paid before the close of the Exposition to

taken note of by the big bankers in their outlook

feelder institutions it wouldn't materially alter the

Indianapolis, May 12 (Special).-At Morristown this morning the Commercial Lank closed its doors. is thought that the bank will be able to meet its obligations, and when the present flurry is past bust ness will probably be resumed.

Dispatches from Fowler state that there were hard runs on the banks of Boswell, Oxford and Arcadia to-day, the indications being that they were bodly embarrassed. Later it was reported that the Loswell bank was closed.

At noon the Commercial Bank at Brookston closed its doors and depositors made application to have a receiver appointed. The Bank of Greenwood made an assignment to-day

for the benefit of the creditors. A drain on the bank began early in the morning, and there being but one result possible the doors were closed that all depositors naight stand on the same footing.

A dispatch from Attica to-day says: "The Central Bank, of West Lebanoo is running to-day, but

will probably have to close, at least temporarily, on account of the failure of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago." In three of the banks which falled to-day ex-Gov ernor Chase was a member of the Board of Directors and was a large stockholder. The Governor's private

fortune will be impaired if it is not entirely swallowed up in the failures. The crash of banking concerns in Indiana has created a feeling of uneaslicess the like of which has not existed since 1873. State Auditor Henderson was informed this morning that the Commercial State

Bank of Russiaville could not meet its demands owing to the suspension of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago. The bank was organized January 1, 1892. J. T. Tindley is president and R. W. Miles ca-bler. It is thought that the directors were panic stricken by the failure of the Columbia and that they should have continued business. State Auditor Henderson has sent State Bank Examiner Teeter to assume charge of the bank. The directors' records show that the bank has a capital of \$30,000 and deposits to the amount of \$35,000. Its assets are about \$70,000. The Commercial Bank is one of about twenty banks in Indiana that are thought to be connected with the Columbia National. The Portland Bank, that suspended yesterday, was largest of the group. This was the first State bank to close in Indiana in twenty years. The State banks were recently examined and their reports indicated that they were in a substantial condition.

A dispatch from Kokomo says the Farmers' Bank town, under the same management as the Ru-staville Pank, also suspended to-day. The bank's liabilities are placed at \$60,000.

Portland, Ind., May 12.-About 1 o'clock this morning a courier from Dunkirk arrived here and announced the followe of the Dunkirk Bank, which is owned and controlled by Dwiggins, Starbuck & Co., of Chic go. Aftachments were at once filed, and the shexist has levied on all the available property. The bank has gone under for at least \$75,000, and the amount may reach \$100,000. Fort Wayne, Ind., May 12.-News of the suspension of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Geneva. reached here late this afternoon. The bank closed its doors at noon. It was the oldest institution of the kind in the town.

Cincinnati, Ohlo, May 12.—The private banking sirm of Dwiggins, Starbuck & Co., of Williamsburg, Ohlo, has failed. The assignment was made to D. C.